369 During the last few decades Finland has been
162 changing from a predominantly agricultural to an industrial country. In 1950 42 per cent of its population received their livelihood from agriculture and 42 per cent from industry, while the share of other occupations is 16 per cent. As a considerable part of Finnish industry is carried on in large self-contained units situated in the country, 69 per cent of the population can still be classed as rural, and only 31 per cent as urban. On the other hand, it has to be remembered that many communities in Finland are classified as rural although they show concentrations of population much larger than many of the cities and market towns.

361 The populations of the major Finnish cities
161 on 1 January 1955 were as follows:

000 Ikaalinen 531

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166 Since 1880 there has been a steady stream of rural population moving to the cities. To date the rural districts have lost about a million people, 600,000 of whom have moved to urban communities and 400,000 emigrated abroad. The traditional northward migration has now been radically diverted and is being directed towards the south and southwest. The population today is centered in the southern areas, so that the districts of Uusimaa, Häme, and Turku and Pori received between 1921-51 altogether 357,375 new inhabitants. The following diagram shows the fluctuations of this internal migration between urban and rural areas in the period 1947 to 1951:

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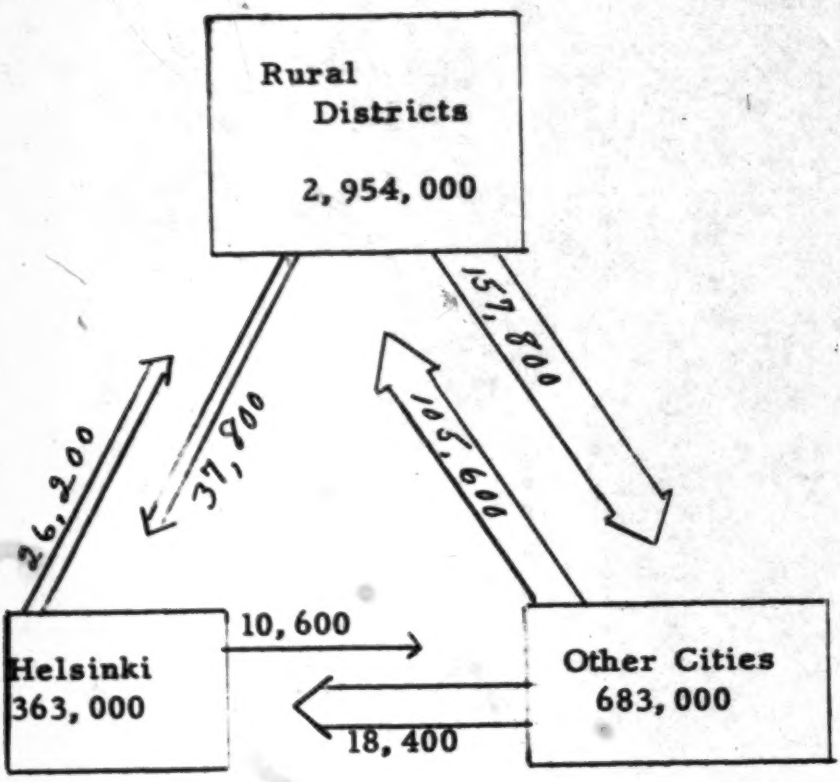

This internal migration to urban centers in a sparsely populated country no doubt indicates that in certain localities trades have not been sufficiently developed and living standards are often considerably lower than in the cities so that the inducements of urban living have been hard to resist. Several governmental

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166 committees have been established to examine this problem, but so far little has been achieved.

Another important factor in this movement has been the resettlement of the Karelian

[728] people. In 1940 and again in 1944 Finland lost one-eighth of its territory to the Soviet Union, part of it some of the most fertile in the country, with farms which had been cultivated for centuries by the same families. The long-time occupants of this area chose voluntarily to abandon their homes rather than to live outside their native country. Thus, in 1944, 420,286 Finns--11.2 per cent of the entire population--was homeless. By 1949 this displaced population had been permanently resettled, the majority (66 per cent) in southwestern and southern Finland. Though 82.8 per cent of the

369 166 evacuees were of rural origin, 23.6 per cent of the total group chose to live in cities and towns, thus further raising the percentage of the urban population.

166 423 In the process of resettlement, serious attempts were made to keep together in the same or nearby localities those people who had lived together in the old homeland. The ceded territories represented 13 per cent of the national income and farms in the remaining Finland were split up to accommodate the new settlers, financial reparation being paid according to the estimated individual losses. As a result the landed property of the Church was diminished by one-third, that of the State 21.6 per cent, of the communities 19.6 per cent, of industrial concerns 16.1 per cent, and of

586 and seventeen for women. One of the consequences of war was an increase in the divorce rates. In the 1930's only about 1400 marriages, or 0.4 per thousand, ended in divorce; in 1945 the figure was 5605, or 1.5 per thousand. Recently the rate has again declined; in 1951 3450 divorces were granted.

162 The families in Finland are a little larger than in Scandinavia, 4 to 5 children being com-

[369] mon. As in other places, children are more numerous in the rural areas, especially among the poorest population, than in the cities.

[168] Large families are encouraged by tax exemptions and benefits paid for each child under sixteen, regardless of the financial position of the parents.

737 The care of old people mostly remains in the family. For those who cannot be properly

428 he may pay the others out of his own share and become the sole proprietor.

593 In rural areas the parents are still generally
●369 treated with esteem, as revealed, e. g., in the use of the formal "you" in addressing them; however, in the cities and among the educated classes it has long since been replaced by the familiar "thou." A strong love of home and ancestral esteem also are characteristic of the peasant population. Many a farmer can show with pride a framed statement on his wall indicating that his farm was handed down in the same family for four hundred years--perhaps even for a longer time--but there exist no documents for the earlier periods.

369 In the cities, again especially among the ed-
594 ucated classes, family cohesion has greatly suffered in the many cases in which the

369 594 [562] parents work outside the home. The percentage of professional women is extraordinarily high in Finland, caused both by a feeling of independence and of economic need. Moreover, 855 594 many of these working mothers crowd their free tiem attending a multitude of meetings and other activities, and the children are left in the care of servants until they are old enough to find their company outside the home. For this reason the children tend to be free and indpendent and learn to make decisions for themselves at an early age. As a whole, however, the educational code is somewhat stricter than, e.g., in America, and the authority of older people is more rigidly adhered to. In towns and in the country discipline in the schools usually is easily maintained; in the cities difficulties may arise.

184 features are more marked in the west, while among the easternmost population some East Karelian and Russian influence is to be noticed.

●369 The difference between the rural and urban areas is not very marked either. It is said that every Finn still has some of the old pioneer spirit in him and is a born forest explorer. But this applies to the city dweller as well as

577 the rural people. On Sunday mornings the roads outside the cities are crowded with people, old and young, on foot or on skis, depending on the season, each headed for a day of hiking in

528 the forests. During the summer the cities seem almost dead. Theaters are closed and the movie houses give only slack performances. Everyone who can tries to leave the city for the months of June, July and August. Many people,

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Lyceums for boys, classical and others	26	4	11,659
Lyceum for girls,	13	1	6,146
Coeducational lyceums	18	5	8,130
Girls' Schools	10	3	3,986
Middle Schools (coeducational)	9	2	2,625

Private Schools

Coeducational lyceums	66	18	28,510
Lyceums for girls	6	4	2,366
Coeducational and girls' schools	81	4	12,170

Thus the combined number of students in secondary schools was 77,486, 34,440 attending [369] State schools and 43,046 private schools. Almost all schools in the rural areas are coeducational; in the cities girls by far outnumber the boys in the coeducational schools, for,

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[369] the other hand, is the fact that there still are no secondary schools in many rural communes, and keeping the child at school away from home proves too difficult because of the everyday living expenses. In addition, many farming families can ill afford to lose the working help represented by a child. Recently there have been plans to change the school system so that every commune will have a secondary school, free and compulsory for all children, and divided into two sections: one with an emphasis on intellectual, the other on practical subjects. The realization of this reform is largely a financial question.

In addition to the subjects included in the curriculum of the primary schools, the secondary schools also teach foreign languages and more advanced mathematics. The middle school lasts

874 Schools for Hospital and Public Health Nurses	11	520
Institutes of Hygiene and Midwifery	2	320
Institutes for Nursery Schools Teachers	1	110
Sibelius Academy (Music School)	1	640
Schools of Dramatic Art	2	30

873 An important role in public education is
•369 played by the numerous (81) peoples' high schools --a unique Scandinavian development--which operated as boarding schools and offer courses of one or two years, intended especially for rural youth. The emphasis here is on a general education and on practical subjects, and these institutions have achieved good results in raising the living standards and the general cultural level in rural areas. In the cities there are

873 workers' academies, mostly operating as night
369 schools. The enrollment in the peoples' high schools in 1951 was 4000, and at the workers' academies 34,000.

873 Many use the opportunity for studying through correspondence, and in 1951 the two largest correspondence schools had a total of 27,500 pupils. In addition, there are numerous study circles, 1,865 in 1951, with an aggregate membership of at least 40,000.

658 The total number of libraries in Finland is around 3,000, and these are maintained by the communes with State aid. On the basis of the number of books borrowed (3.3 per capita in the cities and 0.9 in rural areas) and sold at the book stores annually, the Finns are estimated to read more books than any other people in the world.

771 to 20 per cent of the population, with wide local deviations. It is to be remembered, however, that these numbers in Finland reflect circumstances different from those in Central Europe,

771 for example. The country is so sparsely popula-
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● ted that some people are as far away as 50 kilometers from the nearest church, with no modern means of communication at their disposal. These people prefer to listen to radio services instead. Most of the people in the cities too, and especially those who rarely go to church, listen regularly to Sunday services and daily prayer

771 hours on the radio. As a whole, religion and the churches have a much more profound influence on the Finns than is noticeable from superficial observation. Going to church here is not a social custom but a demonstration of personal religious need.

178 for the rest. Since the population has been steadily growing and the possibilities for expanding the agricultural potential are limited, the excess manpower is likely to seek work in indus-
[438] trial activities. Finnish industry is based on the old handicraft, which was fairly developed already during the Middle Ages, but today home industry is vastly overshadowed by mass production.

438 369 Regional distribution of industry. The old skills of handicraft often were concentrated in specific areas of the country (Subparagraph 1i)[1], but the modern machine industry is rather evenly distributed all over southern and central Finland, especially in the districts of Uusimaa and Häme, where the number of industrial workers is about 10 per cent of the total population. Of the cities,

1[See pages 170-174, Cat. 116 --Analyst]

438 369 Tampere has the highest percentage of industrial workers (25 per cent of the inhabitants), while the district of Kymi heads the list for the rural areas. The largest industrial concerns also are situated in this area, due to the availability of water power as well as the relatively dense population.

Heavily industrialized centers are the three largest cities, Helsinki, Turku and Tampere, with their surroundings. Other centers are the areas around the rivers Kymi, Vuoksi and [327] [322] Kokemäenjoki. The metal industry is especially concentrated in the cities, and the wood industry in the river areas because of the available transportation facilities. In the last few years great progress has been made in the industrialization of Lappland, where the greatest resources of the country's water power are to be found, and

438 in the future more and more plants are likely
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to be established in this area.

221 Seasonal migrations. There is a seasonal
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migration of the working force towards northern Finland during the winter and early spring, when about 200,000 men are occupied in logging activities. Many small-holders in the central and southern parts of the country leave their homes for the winter months to look for welcome addition earnings in the vast forests of the North. [423] More than 60 per cent of the lumber jacks are independent landowners.

463 Labor supply and production. In 1949 the labor force permanently employed in industry was divided into different industrial groups as follows:

241 scattered patches among hills and forests. The
407 farmers are usually quite eager to try new
[476] machines and to improve their methods, and they form co-operative units for procuring tractors and other expensive equipment.

●369 In 1940 the percentage of the non-independent
463 population i. e. people depending on others for an income, as compared to the total number of people in each occupation was 39 per cent in the rural areas, 73 per cent in the cities. They were distributed among different occupations in the following way:

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	Male	Female	Percentage of group total	Rural	Urban
Agriculture	157,867	140,222	25.8	295,382	2,707
Industry	226,572	94,628	85.9	176,068	149,132
Transport	46,473	7,143	74.8	25,992	27,614
Commerce	18,913	38,503	52.0	15,512	41,904
Public services	26,031	25,225	44.6	16,921	34,335
Unspecified	65,322	39,492		75,842	28,932

464 A fairly large percentage--no exact numbers are available--of the working manpower consists of unskilled and seasonal labor. Skilled workers have been in great demand and have been able to command